Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES AND LITERATURE

REPULSION IN WHEAT[1]

THE evidence was furnished by the (F_2) of the cross: Smooth Black × Rough White. "Smooth Black" is a wheat obtained from the (F_2) of the Rivet × Fife cross and it breeds quite true. Its glumes are absolutely glabrous and of a burnished black color. "Rough White" is the well-known Essex Rough Chaff Wheat. The glumes are very hairy and of the ordinary white color. The (F_2) sorted into the following classes:

Rough Black	Rough White	Smooth Black	Smooth White
120	43	47	3

The expectation for the 1:3:3:1 repulsion is:

109.8	49.9	49.3	3.3

"Blackness" is probably not a simple character for in the (F_2) various degrees of it occur—the patches of it on the glumes being of various sizes and intensities of color. There is evidence that it is closely connected with the "gray" color of Rivet glumes.

F. L. ENGLEDOW

THE DETERMINATION OF THE BEST VALUE OF THE COUPLING-RATIO FROM A GIVEN SET OF DATA[1]

MR. G. N. COLLINS has suggested in this journal[2] a general method for determining the value to assign to the coupling-ratio for a given set of data. He has worked out the value of a coefficient of association for the whole series of possible integral ratios 1:1:1:1, 2:1:1:2, etc., and then used the observed value of the same coefficient to decide which ratio gives the best agreement with the facts. The method is very simple, but does not lead to the value which is the most advantageous in a certain sense. If F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4, are the set of theoretical frequencies for a given value of the ratio and if F_1', F_2', F_3', F_4', are the observed fre-

[1] "A Case of Repulsion in Wheat," by F. L. Engledow, St. John's College, Cambridge (Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc., Vol. 18).

[1] F. L. Engledow and G. Udny Yule (Proc. Cambridge Phil. Soc., XVII, 436).